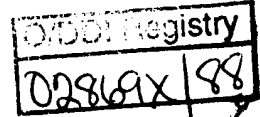


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11 AUG 1988

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DCI
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MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Acting Deputy Director for Intelligence *jm*

FROM:

Director of Global Issues

25X1

SUBJECT: International Arms Trade Information.

25X1

1. Action Requested: That you sign the attached memorandum to William F. Burns, Director of ACDA, which responds to his request for the declassification of arms trade data. (Attachment A)

25X1

2. Background: On 25 July 1988, William F. Burns sent you a memorandum asking that the Agency make an effort to declassify arms trade data. His request was prompted by a letter from Senator Proxmire to Secretary Shultz.

25X1

3. We strongly feel that it would be inappropriate to declassify the type of information being asked for. The response we have prepared is consistent with the response we prepared for the Office of Congressional Affairs when it was answering a similar request from Senator Proxmire via Senator Boren. (Attachment B)

25X1

4. For your convenience we have also attached a copy of the guidelines that we have developed for responding to requests for detailed arms trade information. (Attachment C)

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Attachments:

- A. Memo to General Burns
- B. Senator Proxmire Material
- C. Guidelines

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SUBJECT: International Arms Trade Information

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DDI/OGI/C/ISID/AT **(11 August 1988)**

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Distribution:

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Central Intelligence Agency

ER 2875/1 88



Washington, D.C. 20505

23 AUG 1988

MEMORANDUM FOR: Major General William F. Burns, USA
(Retired)
Director, United States Arms Control
and Disarmament Agency

SUBJECT: International Arms Trade Information

25X1

REFERENCE: Your memo to DCI, dtd 25 Jul 88, Same Subject

1. I share your belief that arms trade and production in the Third World will be of increasing concern to us in the years ahead and deserves to be analyzed more extensively. The Intelligence Community has taken several steps in the last few years to improve its abilities to monitor and analyze arms transfers to the Third World. We have taken major steps to improve our collection against Soviet, and most recently, Chinese arms deliveries. New methodologies have also been developed to track arms sales on the gray arms market that services embargoed nations like Iran, terrorist groups, and insurgents.

25X1

2. Regularly disseminating less aggregated data than we currently provide would jeopardize these new methodologies and place our monitoring capabilities at risk.

25X1

Please be assured, however, that classified arms trade information is broadly disseminated to experts with a variety of perspectives.

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4. As a result, I believe that efforts to tailor the data now made available by the Intelligence Community for publication in ACDA's World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers in some other fashion, as proposed by Senator Proxmire, would risk more than would be gained. We would, of course, be willing to review any specific proposals you would like to make in this regard.

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/s/ William H. Webster

William H. Webster
Director of Central Intelligence

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WILLIAM PROXMIRE
WISCONSIN

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

JUN 13 1988

June 13, 1988

The Honorable David Boren, Chairman
Senate Select Committee on Intelligence
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Louis Stokes, Chairman
House Permanent Select Committee
on Intelligence
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear David and Lou:

On June 9, I gave a speech on the Senate floor on the subject of arms transfers to developing nations. The idea for the speech grew out of a Memorial Day column in the New York Times by James Reston in which he cited a report that stated that the world was engaged in 25 wars in 1987. Most of these conflicts took place in underdeveloped parts of the world.

In preparation for that speech I sought information detailing the value of the arms exported to these nations at war and the countries that were the main suppliers of these arms. I consulted the annual Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) publication on this issue, titled World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers 1987, but I was unable to find this information. In fact, the most detailed breakdown of nation-to-nation arms transfers was a table that cumulatively covered the period 1982-1986, but it did not even include all the arms exporting nations.

I contacted ACDA to get some answers but much to my surprise, I was told that this type of detailed information was classified and unavailable to the public. Consequently, I was forced to use aggregate figures that detailed the value of the arms transfers from the communist and non-communist world to various regions of the world for the ten-year period of 1977-1986.

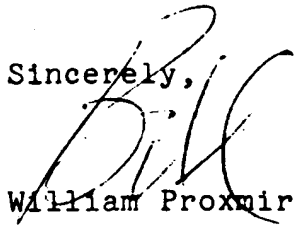
I question the decision to keep classified this important information. I propose that the U.S. declassify a list of all the world's arms exports to countries at war. I believe that this would provide the basis for negotiations with the Soviets on limiting or eliminating the export of arms to nations at war. It also would provide a year-by-year public record of the major arms exporting and importing nations, and the types of arms being transferred.

Page 2

I am interested in the reasons that the U.S. government cites for keeping this detailed arms transfer information classified. I would like to see ACDA publish a yearly report citing the total arms exports of all nations, the recipient nations of these shipments, and the types of weapons transferred. As Chairmen of the Senate and House Intelligence Committees, could you inquire of the administration the justification for classifying this detailed information on global arms transfers and relay to me their response?

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



William Proxmire, U.S.S.

WP:kl

Senate

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1983

(Legislative day of Wednesday, June 8, 1983)

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable JOHN BREAUX, a Senator from the State of Louisiana.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray:

*Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord * * *—Psalm 33:12.*

Eternal God, just and holy in all Thy ways, thank You that our Founding Fathers took seriously the words of the psalmist—that nation is blessed whose God is the Lord. The professional athlete calls it fundamentals—the sociologist calls it roots—but by whatever name it is indispensable to self-understanding, self-worth and dignity, self-realization and progress, personally and collectively. Our Founding Fathers debated long and hard as to the relation between church and state—but whatever their views, they believed earnestly that virtue and faith in God were indissoluble. They crafted our political system in the conviction that a Creator God endowed human rights, which are inalienable—and to secure which is the mandate of a government which receives its power from the consent of the governed. Help us, Righteous Father, to see that at the heart of present frustration with imponderable social evil is disconnection from our spiritual/moral roots—that to return to these fundamentals which guided and nurtured our unprecedented blessing as a nation is essential to our preservation. Hear us and awaken us, O Lord, our God. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. STENNIS).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, June 9, 1983.
To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable JOHN

BREAUX, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, to perform the duties of the Chair.

JOHN C. STENNIS,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BREAUX thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the standing order, the majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my time be reserved until later.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the standing order the Republican leader is now recognized.

Mr. DOLE. I make the same request.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order there will now be a period of morning business not to extend beyond the hour of 10 a.m. with Senators permitted to speak therein for not to exceed 5 minutes each.

The Chair recognizes the Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. PROXMIRE.

OUR MOST DISGRACEFUL FEDERAL WASTE: ARMS TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, recently, senior New York Times columnist James Reston observed a chilling fact. On last Memorial Day, when many of us were speaking in our home States about the blessings of peace, much of the world was engaged in deadly and heartbreaking wars. How many wars were going on last year? Answer: 25. That is the report of a Washington research institute called World Priorities. Reston reports that Ruth Leger Sivard, who signed the report, asserts that more wars were fought in 1982 than in any previous year on record. Of course, practically

all of these 25 wars are still going on. Already, World Priorities estimates that 3 million people—75 percent of them civilians—have died in these wars. It also estimates that in all the wars since the end of World War II in 1945, the death total exceeds 17 million.

This wholesale and largely senseless killing has been going on in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. The location of these wars tells us something. North America has been spared this bloodshed. So has Europe. The killing, the trauma, the misery of war has been entirely imposed on the people of the underdeveloped world. But the efficient, deadly weapons to fight many of these wars came from the United States and the Soviet Union, from France and Poland, from West Germany and Czechoslovakia. Much of the cost of these weapons was extracted from the already impoverished developing countries and all of the profits from fabricating these weapons of death went to developed countries like the United States and the Soviet Union.

The huge war casualties measure only a part of the misery imposed on these countries. People in these developing countries are desperate for capital. They suffer grossly inadequate housing. Many are literally starving. Most are able to afford only the most rudimentary kind of health care. For them, war has been especially cruel. War has taken from these people much of the pathetically limited resources they so urgently need to scrape a bare living from the soil. War has brought widespread burning of their homes. It has brought the killing of their livestock. War has directed the energies of their youngest and strongest manpower from constructive work to killing equally poor and miserable neighbors.

So what can we do about this grotesque situation? Reston proposes as a starter that the major nations that dominate world communications publish an annual tally of those who have been killed in war in the preceding year. This is a wise beginning. I propose that we go further. I propose that the United States declassify a list of all the world's arms exports to countries at war. We should report this along with a record of the number of human beings killed in each war in the preceding year.

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

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